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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Paper No. 24

Application Number: 09/190,554

Filing Date: November 12, 1998

Appellant(s): HSU ET AL.

Leslie Van Leeuwen
IBM Corporation

For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed August 21, 2003.

(1) *Real Party in Interest*

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) *Related Appeals and Interferences*

A statement identifying the related appeals and interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeal is contained in the brief.

(3) *Status of Claims*

The statement of the status of the claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) *Status of Amendments After Final*

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) *Summary of Invention*

The summary of invention contained in the brief is correct.

(6) *Issues*

The appellant's statement of the issues in the brief is correct.

(7) *Grouping of Claims*

Appellant's brief includes a statement that claims 1-21 stand or fall together.

(8) *ClaimsAppealed*

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(9) *Prior Art of Record*

(10) *Grounds of Rejection*

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. Claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated over Appleman et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,918,010 ('Appleman').
2. As to claim 1,

means associated with one of said receiving display stations for bookmarking selected transmitted documents to thereby store at said receiving display station, direct links to the documents at said remote locations for future access wherein the data file addressed by the URL data filename is located on a server being somewhere on the World Wide Web (Internet) thus inherently a remote location; See 1:54-67; 2:1-50; 5:1-15; 6:56-67; 7:1-28;

means in a document transmitted from a single remote location for defining at least one section in the document as an independent secondary document wherein the banner frame (602) and the content frame (604) are deemed to be sections (separate informed/uninformed views) of the document (common URL for both sections) wherein one of the frames (602/604) can be accessed in a browser using one common URL (deemed to be one document) or each can be accessed using separate URLs, thus

being independent allowing access to a secondary document, See Fig. 7; 2:1-50; 5:1-15; 6:6-67; 7:1-28; and

means at said receiving display station for bookmarking said secondary document to thereby store at said receiving display station, a direct link to the secondary document at said single remote locations, said link circumventing said transmitted document; See fig. 13; 6:34-67; 7:1-28.

3. As to claim 2,

wherein said network is the World Wide Web; See 1:22-33.

4. As to claim 3,

wherein the transmitted documents are hypertext documents; See 1:21-65.

5. As to claim 4,

wherein the transmitted documents are Web pages in Hypertext Markup Language; See 1:21-65.

6. As to claim 5,

wherein said secondary document is defined by frames within a Web page and is also in Hypertext Markup Language; See 1:21-67; 2:4-12.

7. As to claim 6,

means for displaying a list of said bookmarked documents; See 2:13-19 & 32-50;
and

means for adding said secondary bookmarked documents to said list; See 6:56-
67; 7:1-9.

As to claim 7,

means for accessing and displaying said secondary documents via said direct
link; See 6:56-67; 7:1-9 and

means for maintaining connections between said secondary documents and said
transmitted documents, whereby said transmitted documents may be accessed and
displayed through said accessed secondary documents; See 4:61-67; 6:56-67; 7:1-9.

8. As to claim 8,

bookmarking at one of said receiving display stations selected transmitted
documents to thereby store at said receiving display station, direct links to the
documents at said remote locations for future access; See Fig. 7; 1:54-67; 2:1-50; 4:61-
67; 6:56-67; 7:1-9;

defining in a document transmitted from a single remote location at least one
section as an independent secondary document See Fig. 7; 1:54-67; 2:1-50; 4:61-67;
6:56-67; 7:1-9; and

bookmarking said secondary document at said receiving display station to thereby store at said receiving display station, a direct link to the secondary document at said single remote locations without accessing said transmitted document; See Fig. 7; 1:54-67; 2:1-50; 4:61-67; 6:56-67; 7:1-9.

9. As to claims 9-21, they are combinations and subcombinations of previously rejected claims and they are rejected for their respective reasons as set forth above.

Alternatively to the 35 USC Section 102 rejection, an 35 USC Section 103 rejection has been added.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. Alternatively, claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Appleman et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,918,010 ('Appleman').

11. As to claim 1,

means associated with one of said receiving display stations for bookmarking selected transmitted documents to thereby store at said receiving display station, direct links to the documents at said remote locations for future access wherein the data file addressed by the URL data filename is located on a server being somewhere on the

World Wide Web (Internet) thus inherently a remote location; See 1:54-67; 2:1-50; 5:1-15; 6:56-67; 7:1-28;

means in a document transmitted from a single remote location defining at least one section in the document as an independent secondary document wherein the banner frame (602) and the content frame (604) are deemed to be sections (separate informed/uninformed views) of the document (common URL for both sections) wherein one of the frames (602/604) can be accessed in a browser using one common URL (deemed to be one document) or each can be accessed using separate URLs, thus being independent allowing access to a secondary document, See Fig. 7; 2:1-50; 5:1-15; 6:6-67; 7:1-28; and

means at said receiving display station for bookmarking said secondary document to thereby store at said receiving display station, a direct link to the secondary document at said single remote locations, said link circumventing said transmitted document; See fig. 13; 1:54-67; 2:1-50; 6:34-67; 7:1-28.

Appleman discloses the claimed invention except for a document means in a transmitted from a single remote location defining at least one section in the document as an independent secondary document wherein the banner frame and the content frame are deemed to be sections (separate informed/uninformed views) of the document (common URL for both sections) wherein one of the frames can be accessed in a browser using one common URL (deemed to be one document) or each can be accessed using separate URLs, thus being independent allowing access to a secondary document. Appleman teaches that it is known to provide a means in a transmitted

document defining at least one section in the document as an independent secondary document wherein the banner frame and the content frame are deemed to be sections (separate informed/uninformed views) of the document (common URL for both sections) wherein one of the frames can be accessed in a browser using one common URL (deemed to be one document) or each can be accessed using separate URLs, thus being independent allowing access to a secondary document as set forth at column 2, lines 5-31 and column 7, lines 1-15. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to teach that it is known to provide a means in a transmitted document defining at least one section in the document as an independent secondary document wherein the banner frame and the content frame are deemed to be sections (separate informed/uninformed views) of the document (common URL for both sections) wherein one of the frames can be accessed in a browser using one common URL (deemed to be one document) or each can be accessed using separate URLs, thus being independent allowing access to a secondary document, as taught by Appleman in order to solve the problem of having separate URL for each address when using framing and a user tries to reaccess the page with a bookmark where multiple bookmarks would be required since a bookmark is to a single URL address, saving multiple addresses each as a separate bookmark would allow the framed pages to be recalled later.

12. As to claim 2,

wherein said network is the World Wide Web; See 1:22-33.

13. As to claim 3,

wherein the transmitted documents are hypertext documents; See 1:21-65.

14. As to claim 4,

wherein the transmitted documents are Web pages in Hypertext Markup Language; See 1:21-65.

15. As to claim 5,

wherein said secondary document is defined by frames within a Web page and is also in Hypertext Markup Language; See 1:21-67; 2:4-12.

16. As to claim 6,

means for displaying a list of said bookmarked documents; See 2:13-19 & 32-50; and

means for adding said secondary bookmarked documents to said list; See 6:56-67; 7:1-9.

As to claim 7,

means for accessing and displaying said secondary documents via said direct link; See 6:56-67; 7:1-9 and

means for maintaining connections between said secondary documents and said transmitted documents, whereby said transmitted documents may be accessed and

displayed through said accessed secondary documents; See 1:54-67; 2:1-50; 4:61-67; 6:56-67; 7:1-9.

17. As to claim 8,

bookmarking at one of said receiving display stations selected transmitted documents to thereby store at said receiving display station, direct links to the documents at said remote locations for future access; See Fig. 7; 1:54-67; 2:1-50; 4:61-67; 6:56-67; 7:1-9;

defining in a document transmitted from a single remote location at least one section as an independent secondary document See Fig. 7; 1:54-67; 2:1-50; 4:61-67; 6:56-67; 7:1-9; and

bookmarking said secondary document at said receiving display station to thereby store at said receiving display station, a direct link to the secondary document at said single remote locations without accessing said transmitted document; See Fig. 7; 1:54-67; 2:1-50; 4:61-67; 6:56-67; 7:1-9.

18. As to claims 9-21, they are combinations and subcombinations of previously rejected claims and they are rejected for their respective reasons as set forth above.

(11) Response to Argument

Appellant primarily argues that Appleman does not disclose a document that has been transmitted from a single remote location.

In response, the Examiner maintains that Appleman disclose such wherein a single URL (uniform resource locator: a web address, i.e., www.uspto.gov) represents a single location comprises a document wherein the document can contain frames which can comprise of two or more independent sections of the document each of which can be bookmarked separately to be retrieved separately and is deemed to be from a single URL (uniform resource locator) which is a single remote location; See Fig. 7; 1:54-67; 2:1-50; 4:61-67; 6:56-67; 7:1-9.

The banner frame (602) is initially accessed by the same single URL (transmitted page, location/source) as the content frame (604) both being independent sections of the same document (transmitted page), wherein the document is comprised of both sections. Because both are independent sections of the single URL each can be bookmarked separately; See 2: 1-50.

Appellant argues that a negative reference to bookmarks cannot be adequate to be considered as an anticipatory teaching under 35 U.S.C. 102.

Examiner maintains that a teaching whether negative or not is a teaching.

Lastly Appellant argues that Examiner admits that Appleman does not disclose a document transmitted from a single remote location with a defined independent section

whereby the either whole web document or the independent section may be accessed through respective separate bookmarked URLs.

In response, Examiner maintains that this is an alternative argument which would be obvious by one skilled in the art and does not contradict the previous argument which stands on its on merit.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,



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September 15, 2003

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